In the Specification:

Please make the following changes in the indicated specification paragraphs:

Page 8, line 15 to 19:

The block diagram of an interpolation filter shown in Fig. 3 is used in the device for performing the method according to the invention. It is built into the prior art device shown in Fig. 1. The symbols used in Fig. 1, for example s'(t-1) for the reference picture, i.e. reference picture signal, are also used in the following follow description of Figs 3 to 7.

Page 9, lines 8 to 12:

In a first part, the expander, the scanning rate of the input image - reference image - s'(t-1) is increased about a factor L. This occurs because the intervening values of the scanning raster from the reference picture s'(t-1) are filled with marker values m to form an intermediate picture s_e(t-1) (see Fig. 4).

Page 9, line 19, to page 10, line 7:

In the second stage or means the past picture s_{tri}(t - 2) is also used in order to replace marked values in the intermediate picture with increased scanning rate s_e(t-1). This occurs with the help of motion compensation 4 of by image points of the past picture s_{tri}(t - 2), in which the image points are displaced according to the product of the factor L and their already transmitted motion vector L*d(t-1) d(t-1). Thus it should be noted that the motion vector is multiplied

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with the scanning rate increase a-factor L, when a picture with a resolution

increased by L is used for compensation. In the merging module 3 the marker

values marked in the intermediate picture $s_e(t-1)$ are replaced by the

corresponding values from the motion-compensated picture signal $\hat{s}_{tri}(t-1)$, which

appear at the output of the motion compensation means 4. The following

equation (2) describes the merging process, whose result is the merged picture

$s_{tri}(t-1)$. In this equation (2) also x and y represent the local picture or image

coordinates.

Page 10, line 12, to page 10, line 19:

Fig. 5 illustrates the operation of the merging module 3. The equation (2)

and Fig. 5 show that both pictures s₀(t 1) and $\hat{s}_{tri}$ (t 1) intermediate picture

$s_e(t-1)$ and motion-compensated picture $\hat{s}_{tri}(t-1)$ are blended or merged to form

the a merged picture $s_{tri}(t-1)$. At the position where a marker value m is found in

the intermediate picture $s_e(t-1)$, the corresponding image point from the

predicted or motion-compensated predicated picture $\hat{s}_{tri}(t-1)$ is used. All

remaining values from the intermediate picture $s_e(t-1)$ are taken in to the

merged picture $s_{tri}(t-1)$ picture $\hat{s}_{tri}$ (t 1). Thus the scanning values from the

motion-compensated picture $\hat{s}_{tri}(t-1)$ are used, in order to interpolate the image

points (marker values) in the intermediate picture $s_e(t-1)$.

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